

Plaintiff Andrew Arnold hereby responds to the Notice of Removal of State Court Action Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441 and 1446 by "Beth Abraham Health Services with this Motion for Remand to State Court Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1447 (c).

- (c) A motion to remand the case on the basis of any defect other than lack of subject matter jurisdiction must be made within 30 days after the filing of the notice of removal under section 1446 (a). If at any time before final judgment it appears that the district court lacks subject matter jurisdiction, the case shall be remanded. An order remanding the case may require payment of just costs and any actual expenses, including attorney fees, incurred as a result of the removal. A certified copy of the order of remand shall be mailed by the clerk to the clerk of the State court. The State court may thereupon proceed with such case.
- 1. On or about the 26<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2009, index number 250504-2009, which pertains to Defendants Beth Abraham Health Services, was purchased in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Bronx, commencing the above-entitled action

by Plaintiff Andrew Arnold against Beth Abraham Health Services which seeks relief for acts, which as alleged, constitute tortuous interference with a contract, and violate New York State's anti-discrimination/retaliation statutes (for recipients of state funding) and constitute a breach of a contractual obligation or liability express or implied breach, entered into in the State of New York, as well as a breach of New York State's covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

- 2. On or about the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of July 2009, Defendant Beth Abraham Health Services filed a Notice of Filing of Notice of Removal with the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Bronx, which moved the court by Notice with a Petition that asks the court to remove the captioned Complaint, Index No. 250504-2009 from the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Bronx, to the United States District Court, Southern District of New York.
- 3. Defendant's case rests on the presumption that there are only Federal remedies available to plaintiff.
- 4. Since the unlawful practices as alleged were and are now being committed within the Bronx County, City of New York, State of New York, Plaintiff seeks to have the six-year New York statute of limitations for breach of contract claims applied in this case.
- 5. An Article 78 Court<sup>1</sup>, having reviewed several of the issues involved in this case, has concluded that Beth Abraham did in fact assign Plaintiff, during the period of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Exhibit 1, Notice of Entry of Decision and Order on Motion.

his employment, a disproportionately greater workload than similarly situated workers of a different gender.

- 6. This undue hardship, as a matter of law, had been specifically brought before 199SEIU, the bargaining unit representative of Plaintiff, <u>prior</u> to his termination and was also raised <u>during</u> the grievance process after Plaintiff's termination.
- 7. The court's conclusion simultaneously establishes that New York State's covenant of good faith and fair dealing in all contracts between parties entered into in the State of New York had been violated.
- 8. Mr. Arnold claims that Beth Abraham intentionally induced 1199 SEIU to breach their contractual commitments with Plaintiff which involve representing him fairly in negotiations [as a Union member of 1199SEIU] to allow its documented pattern of discriminatory behavior against Plaintiff to continue or go unpunished. At the time of Plaintiff's Step III Grievance Hearing, the disparity in workload, an undue hardship as a matter of law, was not in dispute.
- State courts may exercise jurisdiction over claims brought under 42 U.S.C. §
   1983, and have concurrent jurisdiction over Title VII claims and violations of the Equal Pay Act.
- 10. Plaintiff had asserted a potentially meritorious argument to the union, which had been documented, claiming that management had violated the anti-discrimination provision of the CBA.

11. New York Law implies a covenant of good faith and fair dealing in all contracts between parties entered into in the State of New York.

12. In the present case, the proper limitation period . . . is the six-year limitation set out in N.Y. CPLR § 213(2) for 'an action upon a contractual obligation or liability express or implied.', encompassing the statutory periods for tortious interference, breach of contract, discrimination/retaliation in New York State.

13. No previous petition for remand of this action has been made.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Andrew Arnold requests that the above action now pending removal to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, be remanded therefrom back to the State Court.

Dated: July 17, 2009

New York, New York

By: Andrew Arnold 1964 Nereid Ave

Bronx, New York, NY 10466

TO:

McDermott Will & Emery LLP Attorneys for Beth Abraham Health Services, Inc. 340 Madison Avenue New York, New York 10173

SUPREME COURT OF THE S BRONX COUNTY	STATE OF NEW	YORK	
		x	
ANDREW ARNOLD,			
			•
Plain	tiff,	•	
•			
– aga	inst –	. • .	Index No. 0260282/2008 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF
THE NEW YORK STATE DI	DECISION & ORDER		
RIGHTS, BETH ABRAHAM	HEALTH SERV	ICES, INC.,	ON MOTION
ET. AL.		•	
. Defe	ndants.	•	
		<del></del> X	

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the within is a copy of a Decision & Order on Motion duly made and entered in the within-entitled action and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court on the State of New York, Bronx, County, on January 6, 2009.

Dated: New York, New York January 7, 2009

Andrew-Arnold

Andrew Arnold Petitioner-Appellant, *Pro Se* 1964 Nereid Ave

Bronx, New York 10466

PART	Case Disposed
SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW Y	ORK Settle Order
COUNTY OF BRONX:	Schedule Appearance
ADDRESS	
ARMOLD,ANDREW	Index №. 0260282/2008
-against-	Hon GEOFFREY D. WRIGHT
N.Y.S.D.O.H.R.	Justice.
The following papers numbered 1 to Read on this Noticed on September 25 2008 and duly submitted as 1	No on the Motion Calendar of
	PAPERS NUMBERED
Notice of Motion - Order to Show Cause - Exhibits and A	ffidavits Annexed
Answering Affidavit and Exhibits	
Replying Affidavit and Exhibits	
Affidavits and Exhibits	
Pleadings - Exhibit	·
Stipulation(s) - Referee's Report - Minutes	
Filed Papers	
Memoranda of Law	
Upon the foregoing papers this Mot an	la dismiss
JAN 6	EIVED Y CLERK'S OFFICE  - 2009  NO FEE
Justice:  Dated:	GEOFFREY D. WRIGHT

## SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF BRONX: Part IA-1

In The Matter Of The Application Of ANDREW ARNOLD,

Petitioner,

For A Jadgment Pursuant CPLR Article 78

-against-

OZCO282/2008
Index #008636/06
Motion Cal.
Motion Seq. #
DECISION/ORDER
Present:
Hon. Geoffrey Wright

Justice, Supreme Court

THE NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, BETH ABRAHAM HEALTH SERVICES, INC., YONI KONO, MAUREEN CONNOLLY, KERI FRAZIER-WHITE,

## Respondents

Recitation, as required by CPLR 2219(a), of the papers considered in the review of this Motion to: dismiss petition

PAPERS	NUMBERED
Notice of Motion, Affidavits & Exhibits Annexed	I
Order to Show Cause, Affidavits & Exhibits Annexed	
Answering Affidavits & Exhibits Annexed	2
Replying Affidavits & Exhibits Annexed	
Other (Cross-motion) & Exhibits Annexed	

Upon the foregoing cited papers, the Decision/Order on this Motion is as follows:

The Petitioner is the former employee of Beth Abraham Health Services, who brings this Article 78 proceeding to contest the finding of Respondent State Division Of Human Rights that his termination, in April of 2007, was justified. This ruling represents the successful appeal of Beth Abraham and the individuals named above, Kono, Connolly and Frazier-White, who were the Petitioner's superiors. They asked the Division of Human Rights to reconsider its finding of probable cause on Mr. Arnold's complaint that he had been terminated from his employment at Beth Abraham because of sex discrimination.

In reviewing the records submitted with this petition, it appears that the Petitioner had one other colleague of coordinate jurisdiction, so assessing any differential in work assignment based on gender would be exceedingly difficult. In addition, the record does show that the Petitioner's periodic work critiques support the complaint that some of his work, in particular dealing with planning and medication, needed improvement. Considering that the health and perhaps the life another person might be at stake, I can well understand how lapses in these areas would be of utmost concern.

In addition to the gender-based discrimination claimed, which is at best hinted at and not documented, the Petitioner seems to stress, here and below, his association of his termination with his jury duty. First and foremost, the State of New York simply does not recognized termination due to jury duty as a private cause of action [GOMARIZ v. FOOTE, CONE & BELDING COMMUNICATIONS, INC., 228 A.D.2d 316, 644 N.Y.S.2d 224 ("Judiciary Law § 519, which makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a penalty of criminal contempt to dismiss an employee for serving on a jury but does not expressly provide for a private right of action, does not impliedly create a private civil cause of action by the employee so terminated as against the employer. Plaintiff has failed to establish, under the test to determine whether a private cause of action may be implied from such a statute, that the creation of such a right would be consistent with the legislative scheme.."); see also LAWSON v. HOWARD SYSTEMS INTERN, 23 A.D.3d 177, 802 N.Y.S.2d 620]. Since the jury duty issue cannot be litigated, and as the Division has noted, is not prohibited under the Executive Law, the Petitioner cannot appeal his dissatisfaction with the handling of that issue.

As to the disproportionate work load, there is an indication in the file that he was given more work because he had more experience than his colleague. The information stream seems to stop there, giving me no reason for further inquiry, much less granting this petition.

The motion to dismiss the petition is granted. That being said, a dismissal of the petition against the Division is also appropriate.

This constitutes the decision and order of the Court.

Dated: December 16, 2008

GEOFFREY D. WRIGHT